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population, industry and commerce, and the questions to which such growth has given rise. Especially are the foreign policy and the international position of Germany given full treatment. Read in connection with such works as Tardieu's *France and the Alliances*, an excellent insight is afforded into the recent diplomatic history of Europe.

The two chapters standing out as of major importance are, however, those entitled "William II By Right Divine" and "The Political Revolution of Tomorrow." The former gives an exceptionally clear and graphic description of the death of the old Emperor William I, the ninety-nine days' reign of his son Frederick, the ascension to the throne of the present Emperor William II and the break of the latter with Bismark. Following this is given a study of the character of the present Emperor, as revealed in his public utterances and official acts, that goes a long way toward making clear the real nature and aspirations of this most-interesting of European monarchs.

In the latter chapter we are furnished with one of the best accounts in brief compass of political parties and political problems under the Empire that has come to the attention of the reviewer. The consequences of the general elections of January, 1912 which resulted in great socialistic gains and a radical readjustment generally in the Reichstag are fully set forth. Of especial interest are the observations of the author regarding political tendencies. A large map of the German Empire at the end of the volume adds materially to the pleasure and convenience of the reader.

*Sociology in Its Psychological Aspects.* By CHARLES A. ELLWOOD.  
(New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1912. Pp. xi, 417.)

This is a very excellent introductory treatise on the psychological theory of society. The author considers in turn such topics as the conceptions of sociology, the relation of sociology to other sciences, the psychological basis of sociology, the origin and nature of society, forms of association, the theory of social forces and of social order, the social coördination and various others. Society must be interpreted, he says, in terms of the biological and psychological factors; hence the sociologist must, in order to interpret scientifically the social life, keep constantly in mind the individual viewed as a biological and psychological being. Psychology is the basis of sociology and no one can be a sociologist unless he is in some degree a psychologist. Furthermore the development of sociology must depend upon the development of psychology. Society is

nothing but a group of individuals carrying on a collective life by means of mental interaction and this process is conditioned upon a coördination of individual activities; this coördination is the fundamental fact for the sociologist. Mr. Ellwood very properly recognizes the existence of most intimate relations between sociology and political science, since the state is not only the most imposing social structure and the "most visible manifestation of social organization but also the highest form of human association."

For the political scientist Professor Ellwood's chapters on the origin and nature of society, forms of association and the theory of social forces and of social order have a more direct interest than the rest of his treatise. The problem of the origin of society, he says, is fundamentally a biological question but in its nature society is an "intellectual construction." The three greatest "historical" theories of the nature of society he conceives to be the contract theory, the organic theory and the psychological theory. The latter when rightly understood offers the only "adequate basis for a true synthesis for the opposing contract and organic theories." The psychological theory holds that the unity of the social life is that of a psychological process and is, in Mr. Ellwood's opinion, the correct interpretation of the nature of society, which, as stated above, is a group of persons acting collectively by means of mental interactions.

Altogether Mr. Ellwood's interpretation of the origin and nature of society and of the social processes, which is that of the psychologist rather than the political scientist, is characterized by extraordinary keenness of insight, originality and depth of understanding. No one has so well presented this theory and his book will do much to clear up some of our notions regarding one of the most difficult questions of political science.

*The Power of the Federal Judiciary Over Legislation.* By J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY. (New York: Putnams, 1912. Pp. 125.)

*The Supreme Court and the Constitution.* By CHARLES A. BEARD. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1912. Pp. vii, 127.)

Mr. Dougherty revives the thesis advanced by Brinton Coxe in his *Judicial Power and Unconstitutional Legislation* that the federal courts were given, by explicit provision of the Constitution inserted for the